THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, *EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.* | "The Rights of the States, and the Union of the States." | *Number* 18, *of Volume* 17.

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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three monthis.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

TO THE MEMORY OF DAYS PAST.

There is an hour, a pensive hour,
(And oh! how dear its soothing power,)
It is when twilight spreads her veil,
And steals along the silent dale;
'Tis when the fading blossoms close,
When all is silence and repose;
Then memory wakes, and loves to mourn
For days that never can return.

There is a strain, a plaintive strain,
The source of joy and yet of pain;
It is the song, whose dying measure
Some friend beloved has heard with pleasure;
Some friend who ne'er again may hear
The melting lay to memory dear.
Oh! then, her magic spells restore,
Visions of blissful days no more.

There is a tear of sweet relief,
A tear of rupture and of grief,
The feeling heart alone can know
What soft emotions bid it flow!
It is when memory charms the mind,
With tender images refined;
'Tis when her balmy spells restore,
Departed friends and joys no more.

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.

I love the man, who well can bear
Misfortune's angry frown:
I love the heart that spurns despair
When all its friends have flown.

I love the soul so sternly proud
That misery cannot blight;
The soul that scorns the jeering crowd
And bravely claims its right.

I prize that fortitude of mind
The tyrant cannot shake;
I prize that strength of soul refined
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scorns to bend
Beneath affliction's blast;
Who trusts in an Almighty friend
For his reward at last. A. D. H.

SPRIGGINSIANIA.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: What harm did ever Richard Dobbs Speight do to you? says Ben Waters, and I say so too. Shame on you Editors of Salisbury. The very place that Philo represented! Turn out an innocent man! Shame on you I say. I tell you what, you'd better not show your face up here, as old aunt Betty Leathersides has turned out as well as Phil Spriggins. Sally went over this morning to aunt Betty's and left me with the children, so after dinner I pulled off my coat, rolled up my sleeves, and sitting down by the window, commenced writing a letter to Philo, about our affairs up here, and had cleverly began, when in popped my little Wilhelmina, (I believe Sally got the name out of the Vicar of Wakefield,) with her face as red as a comet, and puffing and blowing; what's the matter my little darling? says I. Oh daddy, daddy! says the little thing, aunt Betty and cousin Phil are coming down yonder with mamma. I guessed what was bringing out aunt Betty, so I buttoned up my collar, and ran my fingers two or three times through my hair, to appear a little decent. Directly in come aunt Betty and cousin Phil sure enough; How are you aunt Betty? says I, don't ax me sich a question as that now Tim, don't you see how things are a gwine? What in the world have you been about, while these creatures as call themselves whigs, have turned out that "innocent" man? I never know'd a breath about it till this evening, and then Sally told me.

I say Tim, what in the world have you been about? What do you think the gin'ral will say to this? Raly Tim if you don't do something, the case is a goner with us. Ah aunt says I, I'm afraid you are too late. Well, if I am, whose to blame? Here's Phil and you, you've done nothing but sit and smoke your pipes, while things ware going to rack as fast as a harrycane. I looked around and I saw Phils face as red as fire, but before I could say a word he broke loose. Aunt Betty do you say I did nothing? Do you call riding my horse to death nothing, which cost me an hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty cents in clean cash? My two trips to Raleigh to see Philo, which cost me going and coming, and my two weeks boarding while there, which cost me just seventy one dollars and twenty five cents, I say, do you call this nothing? Look besides at the liquor I paid for, and the time I lost going to musters, tax payings, and every other place; so that the grass took my crap, and I'll have corn to buy this fall; so I want none of your flouts this way aunt, if you please. But here's Tim, I've told him to look about, but the devil of a cent would he spend; No, he'd sit at home with Philo's paper, and say no danger, no danger at all; so now you see (turning to me) the danger when it's too late. I felt my nap beginning to rise, so sir, says I, I want none of your flouts this way, as you told aunt Betty, if you please. How many candles have I not burnt out reading the "Globe" and the "Standard," and how much paper have I not wrote up in letters to Philo? There's the night before the election, I wrote up twelve sheets of paper, that I paid thirty seven and a half cents a quire, with "Speight tickets," and with all my efforts next day could only get three off them of my hands; yes, and that was in your own neighborhood too! Aunt Betty now commenced again. Well, well, says she, had squire Leathersides been alive, matters would have been in another sort of stile; but as it is, it's no use to quarrel about it, now; so lets do all we can. Phil you sit down this evening and write a letter to Philo,—tell him how affairs are going on with us, and just hint to him that little Joe Leathersides has turned over to the whigs, my own nephew too! And Tim, you sit down and write a letter to the "gin'ral" in Alabama, and tell him to hurry on down here or we are all a goner "as sure as fate." And Tim be sure to send these scandalous Editors of Salisbury, as (Ben Waters says) a keener. So now Mr. Editor, I have given you a wipe, and if I had time I'd send ye

Yours, in great haste, as I have got the Gin rals letter to write.

TIM SPRIGGINS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF ALABAMA: I tell you what gin'ral, you'd better hurry on down here into North Carolina. The whigs have play'd the devil with us; they've turned out our Governor Speight, and what's worse than all, have a majority in the Legislature; so you need not calculate on our sending Henry W. Conner, to Washington this heat. The fact is gin'ral, the whigs have got us at last, and we can't deny it, tho' Philo tries it. But I tell you what gin'ral, we're roused. There's Philo, Ben Waters, Phil Spriggins, old aunt Betty Leathersides, (you know'd old aunt Betty before you went from here, did'nt you?) and myself, I tell you what, we are making matters fly. No longer than yesterday, I heard old Sam Constant say, that you were endeavoring to control the 'lections, and that you were personally electioneering for Martin Van Buren, so I bristled up to him pretty quick, I tell ye. Well says I, if he is, whats it your business? Its my business, and the business (says the old fool,) of every patriot and friend of his country, to see that he is not deprived of his rights and privileges. For my part says he, I view the conduct of the President as an *unwarrantable abuse of power!* He is actually doing what no other President has ever dared to attempt! Yes gin'ral, the old dolt head went on to say, that if you succeed, you will establish a precedent that will eventually destroy *this fair and happy government*, and establish an *absolute monarchy on its ruins.* Well Sir, says I, don't you know the gin'ral did what none of them ever did,—he beat the British at New Orleans; so he's a better right to do it than they had; well, if he did, says the old fellow, he has no right to traverse the country like an electioneering Poltroon? I thought gin'ral Jackson was above such degrading actions. But I find says he, that there is nothing however base, but he will condescend to do, to accomplish his purposes; and says he, the truth of it is, he is *propria persona*, endeavoring to sway by his popularity, the minds of the people, and in a manner compelling his friends to vote for Martin Van Buren; because he prefers him. Is this republican? say she to me, has the people as free choice in the disposal of their suffrages? Well Sir, says I, I can't exactly see through it there; but I'm sure the gin'ral will do as he pleases. Can't the gin'ral form a new school of politics as well as Jefferson, says I, why may'nt he have his doctrines as well as Tom Jefferson? Yes Sir, says I, the gin'ral is not a gwine to be bound by them strict rules of Jefferson; no says I, he's above any of your republican trammels. I tell you what, I felt Spriggins blood rise, so says I, you nee'nt think the gin'ral is obliged to do as the other Presidents did. So I tell you what this cut him up, and it was'nt long before he left me, muttering something to himself about fools. But gin'ral between ourselves, don't you think Van's in a bad row for stumps? That White (now he would'nt mind any thing you told in about being Vice President under Van,) is carring the west and south, and I'm afraid gin'ral, inspite of you, he'll get the vote of Tennessee; yor own State too gin'ral! Do try and do all yo can, as you come on down here; tell 'em all (as you have in some places,) that you won't have ny of them for friends, without they vote for Mart Van Buren. That's all the way you can do gin'ral; Its the way I'm doing, and you wou'd'nt believe how it helps us down here. A few days ago I took Philo's paper in my pocket, and went over to neighbor Scroggs, on purpose to tell him what you said about the matter; so when I wet in, there he sat with his pipe in his mouth, and tween me and you, he's abommably lazy! but that's no difference, as his vote will go as far as any. Well neighbor Scroggs, says I, I have come over to talk to you about what the gin'ral said; well, well, Mr. Spriggins says he, I don't believe he would do such a nasty thing. Why Tim, its not right, can't I vote for any body I please? Well Mr. Scroggs says I, if you don't believe me, here you can read it yourself; so I pulls out the paper and hands it to him; Oh Tim says he, you read, as I never larned to read; so I read to him what you said. Well, well, says he, since the gin'ral said it, I'll vote for him, or I'd vote for the devil if he only said it. But Mr. Scroggs can't you do something for us says I. Oh yes, says he, I can use my influence; and tomorrow I'll go to Ben Smalls, to the shooting match, and by the holy G—d's, I'll buy a quart of liquor, and give a general Van Buren treat! so gin'ral you need not be uneasy from that quarter.

I am gin'ral your friend till death,
TIM SRIGGINS.

P. S. Gin'ral write to me, and tell me how you are doing out their in Alabama; and tell me how I must act, as these whigs keep questioning me rather too close. T. S.

Miscellaneous Reading.

ARMAND CARREL.

The following is an extract from a letter of "O. P. Q." published in the New York Daily Advertiser, on the death of Armand Carrel, the late editor of the "*National.*" His death has caused considerable sensation in Europe. His writings, it is said, were the main cause of the revolution of the three days, in 1830. He fell in a duel with the editor of a paper called the "*Presse.*"

Carrel had a great hatred of violence, though he looked on animal courage as indispensable to a public man, and to the chief of party. Carrel was no regicide! he hated scaffolds, blooded and the substitution of the courage of the hands, for the progress of reason and the influence of truth. If Carrel fought duels, he was no duellist; but he falsely imagined that his position required it.

"*Imbeciles that they are!*" I remember to have heard him exclaim, when speaking of certain anarchists, who imagined that the cause of the Republic was to be served by force and violence.

Carrel was a gentleman! His manners were most finished. He entered the room, not as a swaggerer, but as a statesman; and was uniformly well dressed, kept a good table, rode on horseback nearly every day, and associated with the best society. He was as free from vulgarity as he was from pride or ostentation.

Carrel had undertaken to write the life of Napoleon. If he had lived to complete it, all other histories of that great man would have been laid aside; and even the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Gibbon, would not have excelled it.

Carrel was a great orator, as well as a writer. These qualifications are seldom combined. In conversation he was as eloquent as Coleridge. At the tribune he was as nervous as Brougham; and as to his writings, Chateaubriand has not hesitated to place him on an equal rank with the first writers of the last and present century.

The duel in which Carrel was engaged, and which terminated in his death, was little better than murder on the one hand, and suicide on the other.—That man, Girardin, had no more right to fight with Carrel about the trumpery affair of mere commercial speculation, than the most obscure merchant's clerk would have the right to demand satisfaction of General Jackson. Carrel acted in circumstances without being convinced of the propriety of his conduct. He, therefore, anticipated death, and made his will! On the day prior to the duel, one of his most intimate friends breakfasted with him. He was as cheerful and affectionate as ever, but he said not a word as to the event of the next day. It is thought that he disapproved himself of the step he was about to take; yet he knew not how, with honor and propriety, to retract his engagement.

It is high time that the subject of *duelling* should be taken up in France. It is high time that these civilized (!) murderers should be put a stop to. It is really infamous for an enlightened and great people, as are the French, to allow themselves to be the dupes of the most wretched system of butchery ever invented by the Devil or his angels. Here was a philosopher, a statesman, a great public writer, a patriot, a lover of his species, a faithful and devoted friend, a good master, an impartial, upright, honest, conscientous citizen, the pride of the young, and the hope of the aged, called out in a wood in the neighborhood of Paris, (the Bois de Vincennes,) and there wounded mortally by a man named Girardin!! And for what? For some great principle, for some noble cause, to insure the triumph of liberty and truth? No such thing. But M. Girardin, an obscure individual, who has set up a new commercial speculation—a cheap Journal—considers himself offended by an article in the *National*, insults M. Carrel, threatens to publish a biography and *expose* him! and thus urges on a duel with a man whose shoes he was not worthy to blacken.—Thus France, and Europe, and the world; thus literature, and the cause of liberty and truth, are to be deprived of a wise, noble, great, and glorious being, because a mere speculator in Journals, cries for blood!

The FUNERAL of Armond Carrel I, of course, attended. There were about TEN THOUSAND MOURNERS; and I should say that half of them even shed tears. *Chateaubriand* stood near. He was too much affected to speak. The poet of the people, BERANGER, wept like an infant! and the kind and generous-hearted THIBEAUDEAU, the associate and friend of Armand Carrel, was so overcome by grief, that he could only give utterance to a few eloquent words of sorrow and regret. "My dear Carrel," he said, "shall I never see you more?" and I thought his heart would burst as he put the question to himself, for the dead could not reply to his sad interrogation.

The remains of Carrel were intered for the time being at the village cemetery of *Saint Maude;* but the city of Rouen, which gave him birth only 35 years ago, has claimed his ashes; and DAVID has engaged to present to the birth-place of his departed friend a marble, but almost speaking bust, from his own immortal chisel.

And 'tis thus that the brightest and best depart! 'Tis thus that the hopes and expectations of politicians and statesmen, patriots and sages, are disappointed! 'Tis thus that we learn with *Horace*, that "death is the last boundary of human affairs"—with *Juvenal*, that "death alone confesses how weak and feeble is the body of man"—with *Virgil*, "that even the wisest and the best cannot escape death;" but with Ovid we also learn,

Cum volet ille dies, qua nil nisi corporis hujus,
Jus habet incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi.
Come, soon or late, death's undetermin'd day
This *mortal* being *only* can decay.
Yours, obediently, O. P. Q.

AARON BURR.

The death of Aaron Burr is one of those events which come upon the public ear like a knell. It carries us back to times that are past, to men that have left the scene forever. The events in which he figured, the men with whom he associated, have, most of them, long since entered into the domain of history. At the sound of his name the scenes of the Revolution, and of the eventful epoch which prospect: conspicuous among which appear the forms of Montgomery, of Arnold, of Hamilton, and Jefferson. These have been long mouldering in the grave, and now, at the age of 81, after more than thirty years retirement worse than exile, Aaron Burr, poor, solitary, and forsaken, creeps obscurely and ignobly into the tomb.

"An old man broken with the storms of state;
Hath come to lay his weary bones among you.
Give him a little earth for charity."

And yet, whatever may have been his demerits, however dark the obloquy which has attached itself to his character, the termination of his varied and protracted career, excites in the public mind a feeling not wholly unaccompanied by sympathy and deference. The Revolution, although comparatively recent, is the heroic period of American history. It's annals are invested with a poetical interest which attaches itself to all those who were conspicuous in its eventful drama. Its fibures already loom upon the imagination as though seen through the vista of ages.

But there is something more, or rather something else, which awakens and explains the interest felt in the history of Burr. Great talents, brilliant courage, lofty reputation, eminent services—all sacrificed at the shrine of an ambition whose scope and end are yet wrapt in mystery—are well calculated to excite curiosity and attract attention.—The history of this man forms a drama, which is not without its catastrophe and its lesson. Gifted with courage, with genius, and with eloquence, he rose rapidly to a station beyond which there remained but one higher to tempt his grasp. In an evil moment he listened to the voice of the tempter and fell, never to rise again. Disappointed in his attempt, to effect which he had deceived his party, yet unwilling wholly to lose the prize for which he had ventured so much, he sought to win it by a dark and perilous path. What was the precise object of his schemes, has never yet been accurately known. It has not yet been certainly ascertained, whether his efforts were directed against a portion of the American empire, or the domain of a neighboring nation. But the secrecy with which they were conducted, the measures which were resorted to, and the men who were employed, sufficed to stamp upon his designs the character of guilt, and the verdict which released him was rather an escape than an acquital. But although he evaded the law, the sentence, the moral sentence of public opinion, was pronounced against him, beneath which his name and his fame have ever since withered in hopeless obscurity. He paid the penalty of his offence, by suffering at the hands of an indignant community political death. In attemping to play the part of an American Catiline, he mistook the people among whom he lived, the epoch to which he belonged. A hundred years later, his design might possibly have succeeded. The nation was too young, too pure, too fresh, and vigorous from its contest for existence, to become, at that early stage, the tool and victim of an aspiring demagogue. Besides that of his professional advocates, scarce a voice was lifted in his behalf, and he sunk beneath the unanimous condemnation of all parties. He crept through the large remaining portion of his life, unregarded and desolate, shunned by all, or only pointed out at a distance, like a breaker to be avoided. Every man who was sensitive to public opinion, or aspired to public honors, stept aside, lest he should incur the imputation of his friendship. What lesson does his destiny present. Now that the danger from his imputed conspiracy has long since vanished, the most painful recollections connected with the name of Burr, is the fate of the high minded and gifted Hamilton, whose perspicacity, which however cost him his life, detected those qualities which ripened at length into treason, and ended by consigning their possessor to obscurity and disgrace.—*Fred. Arena.*

COL. AARON BURR.

He was born at Newark, in the State of New Jersey on the 6th of ebuary, 1756. When only 19 years of age, he joined Gen. Arnold as a volunteer, and marched with him from Newburyport, through the wilderness, to Chaudiere Pond. From thence he proceeded to notify Gen. Montgomery of the approach of this reinforcement. In the assault on Quebec, on the 31st December, 1775, he was one of the Aid-de camps of that gallant officer, and was by his side when he fell, mortally wounded.—After the repulse of the Americans, Major Burr, having acquired great reputation for intrepidity and talent, at the request of Gen. Wooster, remained with the army, and acted as Brigade Major, until May, 1776.

In the month of May, he proceeded to the city of New York and by the invitation of Gen. Washington entered his military family. Here he soon became dissatisfied; but on the recommendation of Governor Hancock, consented to accept the appointment of Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Putnam, who commanded in the city. At the battle of long Island, Putnam commanded, and Burr was his Aid.

When the American army retreated from New York, Burr by his intrepidity, rescued from certain capture the brigade of Gen. Knox. In June, 1778 he was appointed Lieut. Col. of Malcolm's regiment which regiment he commanded for about two years without permitting corporal punishment to be inflicted in a single instance. During that period, his reputation as a scientific, gallant, and vigilant officer greatly increased.

On the 28th of June, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth, he commanded his own and a part of another regiment, in the division of Lord Sterling. His sufferings, from fatigue, on that day, greatly impaired his health, and ultimately compelled him to retire from the army, at the close of 1776.

Immediately after quitting the army, he commenced the study of law, with William Patterson, Esq., subsequently a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Between these gentleman a warm and ardent friendship subsisted. In 1780 he left Judge Patterson's office, and entered that of Thomas Smith, Esq., brother of the Hon. [illegible] to Albany, and was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court.

On the 2d July, 1782, then twenty-six years of age, he was married to Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, widow of Col. Prevost, of the British army. In 1784, he was elected, by the city of New York, a member of the State Legislature. In 1779, he was appointed by Gov. George Clinton, Attorney General of the State. In 1791, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, but after taking time to deliberate, refused to accept. In 1792, he was elected a Senator of the United States. He was several times after this period a member of the State Legislature, and president of the convention which revised the constitution. In 1801, he was elected Vice President of the United States.

From this time, to nearly its close, his life has been one of great and abiding interest. He who writes his history, has a delicate task to perform. Its writer will have prejudices to meet, of long standing, and deep rooted. But the American people have a right, now that he sleeps the sleep of death, to some account of the ever varying and chequered scenes through which he has passed, so far as he has left the means, and they are said to be ample.

From the Louisville Journal.

PRENTICIANA.

The Advertiser says, that the Whigs have achieved but a small victory in North Carolina. This sounds very much like the sinner's exclamation to Noah, in the time of the deluge. The poor fellow, after begging Noah for a long time to take him into the ark and finding all his exertions in vain, at length roared out, with the water flowing over his chin and just ready to guggle down his throat: "Go tot hunder with your old ark—*I don't think that this is any thing more than a light shower after all.*"

It appears by the late arrivals from Texas, that Gen. Houston has been elevated to the Presidency of that young Republic. It ought not to be matter of regret, if Gen. Houston continues to act the character with which he set out in Texas. He is a brave and skillful officer, and is possessed of good natural talents of a civil order. The people of Texas owed it as a debt of gratitude to their greatest friend and benefactor, to offer him the first honor of the Republic. He is now President and commander-in-chief of her army.

Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar has been chosen to the Vice Presidency, whose services both as a soldier and as a statesman, were next in importance to those of Houston. Gen. Lamar has few superiors in any country. With a character pure and unsullied, talents of the most brilliant order, and with all the bravery and generosity of knight-errant, he is the very man who would adorn the station he has been selected to fill. Among free and enlightened people, nothing contributes more to security of liberty, and the preservation of public honor, than the character of the servants of the people. It is not the office which dignifies the man, but the office is elevated by him.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

The following notice was lately stuck up in the market-house at Taunton:—"Lost. A hempty zack, we another zack in un, a Guse, a Wet-stun, ane a peke o Taters. Eny body vindin the zame, and oll bring un to Varmer Dusson, at the Naggs Hed, shall ha dree shillins gied to un, and a kup o' drink."

MR. TYLER ON ABOLITION.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 4, 1836.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

GENTLEMEN: An absence from home for several days past, which did not terminate until to-day, has prevented an earlier compliance with the request addressed to me in the Whig of last Friday week. The paper which you call for, is now forwarded. It was prepared in anticipation of a reference of the petitions and memorials praying the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia to the Committee on the District, of which I had the honor to be the Chairman; and from a belief on my part, that if such reference took place, the country would expect a prompt and decisive action on the part of the committee. No such action, however, took place, and I filed away the intended report among my other papers on leaving Washington. I am pleased that I did so since it will make known to the country my opinion on a subject more deeply interesting to the Union, than any other ever agitated in my day. The resolutions which I offered to the Senate are strictly deducible from the reasoning of the report. The sacredness of private property, from the arbitrary powers of the Government is therein contained, and the unconstitutionality of any proceeding violating that sanctity, I think, demonstrated.

I confess that I have not seen a little surprised at the commentary made on my first resolution by Mr. Claiborne of Mississippi, and Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina. For those gentlemen I have very high respect, both for their moral and intellectual worth. How they could have reconciled it to any principle of sound construction, to have declared that I had asserted the doctrine, by and through that resolution, that Congress, on an application of *the people* of the District, is to my mind passing strange. The resolution is as applicable to one sort of property as another, and the control over *all property* is by it, in substance, declared to be in *the owners* exclusively, not in *the people*—a majority of whom may neither own *houses, lands*, or *slaves—but in the owners, and none but the owners.* The phraseology of the resolution was adopted on full consideration, and after mature deliberation,—and if it be weak and puerile, as has been declared, to say that no man or set of men, and that no Government on earth, has a right to touch my property without my consent, I am ready nevertheless, to seek shelter behind it for me and mine, as a bulwark of strength sufficient to protect my property from lawless invasion.

I omit all notice of the fact that the second and third resolutions have been passed over by my commentators without notice. The Editor of the Enquirer must be ignorant of their existence. I send you the page of the Journal which contains them, and request you to publish them in your paper.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

JOHN TYLER.

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred certain petitions and memorials, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

That in the examination of the highly interesting matters, the Committee have neither deemed it necessary or becoming to impugn their motives—on the contrary, it has felt every disposition to concede to them intentions humane and philanthropic, however erroneous and mistaken. It often happens that altars erected to benevolence become of bloody sacrifice, and that from the short-sightedness of man, the results of his policy unfold themselves as if in mockery of his vanity and pride.—History is replete with evidence of the truth of this remark. It may be said with much force, that man lives but to err. His judgement, imperfect in itself, is constantly subject to be warped by the passions: and his passions, most frequently the effect of involuntary impulses, serve to veil the future from his vision, and to lead him into dangers of which he only becomes conscious when escape is no longer possible. Take no example for the sake of illustration.—Our duty to our Creator is the highest of all—in fact it encircles all other duties; nothing can, therefore, be more important to the human family than the inculcation of religious sentiments. Under the persuasion of this, the ardent and enthusiastic have, in all ages, resorted to expedients to enforce religious observances. In so holy a cause, and for an end so wise and benevolent, all and every means have been regarded as justifiable and becoming. Hence, the faggot has been lighted, and the fires of persecution have blazed, and the altars erected to religion have streamed with blood, and her habitations have been filled with sorrow and lamentation. If we would profit by the lessons of the past, we should be saved from numberless evils—the present generation would be secured in its means of happiness against those fatal errors which have overthrown the hopes and expectations of the generations which have gone before it. But such, unhappily, is not the fact. The past has for the most part existed in vain, and we derive profit neither from the wisdom or folly of those who have gone before us; nor does contentment seem to be a portion of our nature. Ever restless, speculative and uneasy, we realize but too often, the fable of the dog and the shadow. For this our first great progenitor was expelled from Paradise, and for this the memorialists, in the opinion of the committee, would jeopardize the peace, safety, and happiness of the people of the United States, and endanger their political union—an union heretofore so full of blessings, and which holds up to the contemplation of the human race a future replete along with glory.

So far as the question of slavery exists in the several States, the committee abstains from any remark. It is a question to be decided by each severally and for itself. Over it Congress has no control. The plain recognitions of the fundamental law on which the Union rests should place it forever at repose. To discuss it in Congress, or to agitate it in the States where it does not exist, produce no good, can be followed up by no act, and serves no other purpose than to irritate the public mind. Such discussions can only arrise from losing sight of the fact that the Union rests solely on compact between equals, and that powers not ceded by all, for the advantage of all, remain in full and unimpaired right and sovereignty in each, severally and respectively. It would as well comport with good sense for the people of any one of these States to set themselves deliberately to work to discuss the principles of any one of the police laws of England, France, or other foreign country, and set about the task of accomplishing its change, as for them to undertake the task of reform in regard to one of their neighbors of the American Union.—This disposition to interfere with the concerns of others, disturbs the peace of neighborhoods in the walks of private life, and it would be strange if its fruits were less bitter when applicable to separate and district communities. The petitioners confine the prayer of their memorials to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, upon a supposed difference existing between the District and the several States—and the committee will now proceed, with as much brevity as possible, to an investigation of this branch of the subject. That portion of territory constituting the present District of Columbia was, at the United States, part and parcel of the States of Maryland and Virginia. Their citizens were represented in the convention which framed, and the conventions of those two States which adopted that constitution. They adopted it in common with their fellow citizens. Its provisions were, and still continue to be as applicable to them as to any other portion of the Union. To them, in common with all others, are guarantied those great rights of person and of property without which liberty cannot exist. The subsequent cession to the General Government by the States of Maryland and Virginia, was made in express compliance with authority vested in Congress by that constitution. No pre-existing private right was thereby abrogated, no great security of civil liberty was either weakened or annulled. Among other restraints imposed on Government is that which guaranties to the owner the undolested enjoyment of private property. All foregone history had established the fact, where government was left free to deal with the property of individuals at its unlimited will and pleasure, there was no safety and of course no freeman. No matter what form the Government might assume, whether monarchical, aristocratic, or democratic, if private property was liable to be seized upon, under any pretext whatever, at the will and pleasure of the rulers, the shadow of liberty would scarcely remain. Our forefathers manifested their wisdom in nothing more conspicuously, than in tying up the hands of the Government in this particular. They warred against the spirit of confiscation, whose ill effects had been so often exhibited in the history of the world. They saw labelled on the banner of tyranny, "arbitrary assessments and arbitrary invasions of the rights of private property;" and they restrained the hands of the Government which they reared, by declaring that "*private property should not be taken for public use, without fair remuneration,*" they define the terms they had employed, by also declaring that the Government was one of limited powers which powers arose under *specific* grants, and were given for *specified* ends. To test, therefore, whether Government rightfully or wrongfully lays its hands on the property of individuals, the question evermore recurs, to what defined end is it proposed to apply it?—And if it be not found necessary for the accomplishment of any granted power, the action of Government can justly be regarded in no other light than as tyrannical and unauthorized. Let it be remarked that this provision of the constitution is over all; equally binding on the States as on Congress; as well on Congress when acting for the whole Union, as when acting as the local Legislature of the District of Columbia,—therein existed within the territorial limits ceded and guarantied by the constitution. Under what pretence then, can property vested in a slave, be dispossessed of any more than in any other subject? If one held to servitude in the District shall flee to any State, the constitution requires a restitution to the owner. Thus is there thrown around this subject of property a positive and efficient security. How then can it be divested by the mere action of the Government, for no object defined by the constitution? Let those who invoke the action of Congress point out the authority for its action. Let them read over the grants of power contained in the constitution, and point to that one in particular, with which this action is connected. Until that be done, Congress can rightfully take no step operating either individually or universally on the citizens of the District. It is in vain that philanthropy either well founded or mistaken, shall call on Congress to exert a power which is not only denied by fair implication, but expressly and plainly by a restraining clause. The reply must evermore be, that private property shall not be taken except for *public use*, and that the *public use* must of necessity arise out of the execution of some one of the objects contemplated by the constitution.

If the force of this argument be attempted to be weakened by running a distinction between the Congress as the representative of States, and the Congress as a local legislative, such effort will avail nothing. If it acts in the first capacity, the sphere of its action is limited and prescribed. What it is authorized to do is defined. It cannot exceed the powers granted. As a local legislature, even under the most enlarged construction of its powers, it must act exclusively for the District; and it can only lay its hands upon private property belonging to any citizen within the District for a *public use* within its limits. As for example—if it be deemed necessary to open a road through any man's land, so much of the land as is essential, may be condemned and paid for; but to this plain and legitimate authority, the pretext for assuming power to cancel title papers, and to divest each and every citizen of his possessions, whether of reality or personality, would be to outrage the constitution and prostrate public liberty.

Property in slaves is recognized by the constitution—its tenure is as sacred as that of any other kind of property, and the owner can no more be divested of it by governmental action, than he can be of his house, his lands or any other article of property acquired in pursuance of law, and held under the most sacred guarantee. The committee again protests, in the most solemn manner, against the violation of private right. They cannot regard it as other than subversive of all the essentials of free government. The principle once admitted, and its application becomes universal—the tenure of property is insecure, resting on no fixed law, but depending entirely on the will of the rulers. The stimulus to industry and enterprize is lost—it cannot exist without absolute security—the want of that security introduces apathy in individuals, and ultimates in the overthrow of civilization itself. These are the fatal consequences of this tyrannical and arbitrary doctrine. The committee do not deem it necessary to go into the wide field of abstract reasoning on the subject of slavery—they take facts and principles as they exist—slavery existed at the formation of the constitution—it is recognized by the constitution—has grown up with the country, and property in slaves is vested in individuals according to law. Congress, as the local legislure of the District, may pass laws authorizing dividuals to manumit their slaves.—This it hadone—the rest must be left to the voluntary acts of individuals—what the owners may choose to do they have power and authority to do, without the further intervention of Government.

But the owners of this species of property in this District have called for no enactment to enable them to manicipate their slaves—they present no petition making complaint of imperfections in existing law. And what would be the condition of any people, strangers to their habits and customs ignorant alike of their wants and wishes, should exert the pwer of legislation over them? Our forefathers believed that the declaration that the British Parliament had the right to bind the Colonies by law enacted at St. Stephen's Chapel, was the enunciation of a despotic principle, to which it was impoible for them to submit. Their determination roves their wisdom, and the success which follow that determination should serve as a lesson of perience to succeeding generations. Shall the lal legislature of the District, acting upon the suggestions of others, who most probably have never sited the District, and know nothing of its localits or wants, undertake to reverse the rulers of property, dissolve the bonds of society, and upset the existing ordor of things? To do so would be totransform the local legislature into something eh the most unlike—it would overturn the principle and blessings of representative government, an dissolve all connection between the representative constituent body—and the effort to set free one prtion of the inhabitants of the District would virtualy have the effect of enslaving the whole.

The legislion now invoked by the petitioners, is not only ojectionable on the grounds already stated, but o others of the greatest weight and force. The ate of the Federal Government was ceded by th States of Maryland and Virginia, with an eye t their own, as well as to the public advantage. Their interests are intimately associated with thosof the District, from which they are seperated byimaginary lines. The necessary effect of the measure now sought for, would be to constitute onach side of the Potomac river, a sanctuary for runaway slaves from those two States—reclamations on the part of the owners, and breaches of the peac, might be looked for as daily occurrences—a swarm of indolent and unemployed blacks would be thrown upon the suburbs of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, and the site of the Generl Government would be the seat of want and distress, and the favorite abode of crime and disorder. Other deplorable consequences would inevitaly arise. The peace of the slaveholding States have been greatly disquieted by the action of the most forward of the abolitionists residing at a distance from their borders. What would be their condtion, and more especially the condition of Maryand and Virginia, if this District should becom the centre of their operations, may be readily imgined. Nor would there be any security from insult even to the representatives from the slaveholding States from the wild spirit of fanaticism and insubordination which might be expected to exist. The committe abstain from pressing these views farther; they do but barely advert to them, with a confident belief that a virtuous and enlightened people will never sanction measures, the possible consequences of which may be so replete with injury to any portion of that people.

But Maryland and Virginia have a still stronger appeal to make. They appeal to the good faith of their sister States, plighted to them by circumstances attendant on the cession, as emphatically as is if stipulated after the most solemn form. They had every reason to conclude that their safety was complete, when they granted the territory comprised within the District. The constitution had recognized the absolute right of property in *the persons* therein alluded to—representation and taxation had been adjusted interference to them—a solemn guaranteed was given that upon their fleeing from service, they should be resorted to that service. If any thing additional could have been required, discussions, which had arisen in Congress as early as 1790, in which the disclaimer on the part of the representatives of the non-slaveholding States of all right to interfere with the subject of that species of property, were calculated to lull into perfect repose all suspicion of any ultimate design so to interfere. Many States,—it may be more properly said that every State, was anxious to secure to itself the advantages expected to flow from the establishment of the seat of Government on a part of its territory. Propositions were therefore made to Congress from every quarter. Virginia repeatedly proposed to make a cession of Williamsburg, Maryland of Annapolis, New York of the city of New York, Pennsylvania of Philadelphia; while similar propositions were made by New Jersey and other States. South Carolina would readily have conceded Charleston, and Massachusetts Boston. But would any one undertake to say that either of those States would for a moment have indulged the idea of such a cession, if it could have supposed that Congress, upon the contingency of the ascendency of the slaveholding or non-slaveholding States in the public councils, would have felt itself authorized to interfere with the cast and cahracter of its population? Would Virginia and Maryland now expose themselves to this danger, if the cession was not to be made? Would South Carolina yield Charleston, or any other southern State invite the Union to fix the seat of Government within its territory? Would either of them introduce a leprosy into their households, or incur the hazards which, by a mistaken philanthropy, are now sought to be introduced through legislation here? This District was at the time of its cession the centre of the colored population of the United States—and if the men of this day see the dangers under the aspect taken of them by the committee, it is not doubted that our wiser forefathers also perceived them, and considered them as guarded against and silenced.—Let the condition of things be reversed. Suppose that the slaveholding States held the balance of power in their hands, and that Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, has been conceded, as has been this District, and that Congress should seek to change the order of things in such a city, by introducing slavery therein, what would the petitioners and those who may think with them say and do in such a contingency? The States accepted the cession of the District as it was, with its population as it was. No repugnance to its acceptance was manifested because of the cast and character of its population. Our illustrious forefathers saw none of those obstacles to the peace and harmony of the Union, which have been developed in these latter times. The southern man and southern States were not taunted and insulted by any portion of their brethren, because of the peculiarity in their situation. In that great struggle which ultimated in the establishment of independence, those States and the men of those States were associated in glory with their sister States and their illustrious sons. A common property was claimed in those distinguished benefactors of the human race, which a kind Providence had permitted to exist in each and all of the States for the good of mankind. Their example ought to be precious in the eyes of their countrymen. It was an example of brotherly love, of patriotic devotion. They have left to us a rich inheritance in this Union, and the principles of forbearance and concession which gave rise to it—let us not like prodigals cast it away, and thus throw upon their measures the reproach of having attempted a system of government which was inevitably to perish under the influence of unruly passions, or a mawkish sensibility. The circumstance which has arisen more from difference in climate than any thing else, that some of the States are slaveholding and others not, should have no effect. It existed during the war of the Revolution, and yet Union took place. It existed at the formation of the constitution, and yet the constitution was ratified. It existed during the late war with Great Britain, and yet the northern and the southern man only rivalled each other in the race of glory. It has existed during the whole of our national existence, and yet these States have grown up with a growth unprecedented in the history of the human race, and it may exist forever, and the peace, the happiness, the prosperity of the country will not be interrupted or retarded. The northern man has his virtues, and the southern man his. So both also have their faults. If we look exclusively at the last, we may find enough to condemn, if to the first abundant cause of admiration. We are all the inhabitants of the same hemisphere, and the Union of these States is equally precious to all. The readiest and surest way to preserve that Union, is by observing the scrupulous regard to the faith plighted by the States to each other—a breach of faith is followed by a loss of confidence. The loss of confidence gives rise to suspicion and distrust,—and these last inevitably lead to disruption and civil war.

Your committee therefore conclude that Congress has no power to grant the prayer of the petitioners:

1. Because of constitutional restraints and prohibitions; and secondly, because even in their absence it is restrained by the pledged and plighted faith of the country—and they submit the following resolutions:

The following motions, submitted by Mr. Tyler,* were considered:

Resolved, That to alter, change, or abolish the rights of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owners, would be unjust and despotic, and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, further, That, even with such consent, to interfere with the subject of slavery not only without but against the consent of the people of Maryland and Virginia, would be a flagrant violation of the public faith, an abuse of the trust conferred on Congress by the cession, and hazardous to the peace and security of those two States.

Resolved, further, That such proceeding would sap the foundation of our conventional system, which is based on the condition of things as they existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which cannot be altered in so material a point without disturbing the principle of compromise out of which the Government originated.

* Submitted the 21st January, 1836.

RAIL-ROAD MEETINGS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Iredell County convened at the Court-House in Statesville on Wednesday, the 7th of September, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Salisbury Convention, and take into consideration the subject of Rail-Roads generally. James Campbell was called to the Chair, and J. B. Campbell and Joel Huggins, Jr., appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, whereupon Samuel King, Esq., addressed the Chair, in a beautiful and cogent Speech, in which he set forth the advantages that would accrue to Western Carolina, by the construction of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road, and the still greater advantage of a line of Rail-Roads, running from some point on our Sea Board, to intersect the great Western Road, west of the Catabaw. Mr James A. King introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention, to be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday the 10th instant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers.

In accordance with the first Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Convention:

Dr. Abner Franklin, James Campbell, Esq., Col. Thomas A. Allison, Joseph M. Bogle, Esq., Capt. John M. Young Gen. E. Davidson, Alexander Torrence, Esq., Maj. R. Reid, William Hargrave, Esq., John W. Gray, Esq., James Morrison, Esq., William F. Cowan, Moses Alexander, Joseph Davidson, James McHargue, Esq., Maj. Amos Sharpe, Maj. Joseph P. Caldwell, Hosea Redman, Esq., Col. Milton Campbell, A. Huggins, S. King, L. N. Alexander, William R. McClelland, Samuel R. Bell, William Harbin, Dr. Norman Norton, Robert Allen, and Abm. Femster, Esq.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JOEL HUGGINS, JAMES B. CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ashe County, at the Court House, in Jefferson, Sept. 23rd, 1836; Jonathan Faw was called to the Chair, and R. Murchison was appointed Secretary. By request of the Chairman, James R. Dodge, Esq., (of Wilkesboro') addressed the meeting in a Speech of considerable length, setting forth the objects of the meeting, and the importance of Rail-Roads. The meeting was also addressed by Col. George Bower, Richard Gentry, Esq., Col. Jonathan Horton, R. Murchison, and others, when the following preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas we consider the Internal Improvement of our State, an object of the highest moment to the citizens of Ashe, and believing that the time is fast approaching, when the resources of the State will justify a liberal expenditure for that purpose; and whereas the Rail-Road Convention which is to be held in Salisbury, on the tenth day of October *proximo*, is considered important, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that a Rail-Road be constructed from Fayetteville to Salisbury, or some other convenient point within our reach, and that we will co-operate with our fellow-citizens of other counties, in the accomplishment of that desirable object.

Resolved, That by so doing, we do not wish to be understood as opposing other plans for the improvement of the State, or any part thereof.

Resolved, That Ashe County send seven Delegates to the Salisbury Convention.

Resolved, That Peyton Calvard, R. Murchison, John D. Watson, and James Blevins compose the Delegation, on the part of the meeting, and that the Secretary of this meeting is authorized to insert the names of the other three, when so directed by the citizens of the lower and upper ends of the county.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the next General Assembly of North Carolina, ought to accept the deposites of the public money, on the terms of the deposite law of the last Session of Congress, and that it will be the duty of the Legislature of North Carolina, *wisely* to appropriate said monies (or a portion thereof) for the Internal Improvement of the State, and for the dissemination of Education.

Resolved, That these proceedings be subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to Salisbury for publication.

Copy from the Minutes.

J. FAW, Chairman.

R. MURCHISON, Secretary.

N. B. The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Salem Chronicle, N. C. Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, and others friendly to the cause, are politely requested to give the above an insertion.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting, held at Hamptonville, Surry county, on the 1st day of Oct., for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of sending Delegates to the Rail-Road Convention to be held at Salisbury, on the 10th inst.,

On motion of Ephraim Hough, Esq., Capt. John Wright was called to the Chair, and Dr. John Hampton, and Capt. Maxwell Nesbitt, appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman in a few forcible and pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

When Josiah Cowles, Esq., offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we view with deep and abiding interest, the effort now being made to construct a Rail-Road from Fayetteville to the mountains, and that we will cheerfully concur in all prudent measures for the furtherance of that great object.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the project of holding a central Rail-Road Convention, at Salisbury, on the 10th inst., and cheerfully respond to the invitation to send members.

Resolved, That, Alfred W. Martin, Jacob Douthitt, Frederick Long, John Long, John Holcombe, William Tolbert, Levi Chapell, Ephraim Hough, Philip Holcombe, John Wright, Gideon Johnson, Benjamin Patterson, and Daniel Arnold, Esqrs., (and on motion of E. Hough, Esq., Josiah Cowls was added) be and they are hereby appointed Delegates from this meeting to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to inform the above named Delegates of their appointment, and request their attendance.

Resolved, that the patriotic citizens of Fayetteville for their liberality in providing a competent Engineer, at their own expense, to make the surveys of the contemplated Road, are entitled to the thanks of the citizens of the Western Counties.

Resolved, That the distribution of the surplus Revenue of the United States, and especially of that portion arising from the sales of the Public Lands, is a measure highly just and proper in itself, and greatly desirable to the old States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers, with a request to publish.

JOHN WRIGHT, Chairman.

MAXWELL M. NESBETT, JOHN HAMPTON, } Secretaries.

[SELECTED BY A FRIEND FOR THE CAROLINIAN.]

The following lines were written by the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, shortly before her execution.

Oh Domine Deus, speravi in te
Oh care mi Jesu, nunc libera me;
In dura catena, in misera paena,
Desidero te
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me.

The New-York Mirror for December 13, contains a pretty poem entitled "The Last Prayer of Mary, Queen of Scots," at the close of which the thought in the above lines is amplified in the following manner:

I have passed the dreams of childhood, and my loves
and hopes are gone,
And I turn to thee, Redeemer! Oh, thou blest and
holy one!
Though the rose of health has vanished—the mandate
has been spoken,
And one by one the golden links that bound my life
are broken,
Yet can my spirit turn to thee, thou Chastener! and
can bend
In humble suppliance at thy throne, my Father and
my friend!
Thou who hast crowned my youth with hope—my
early days with glee,
Give me the eagle's fearless wing—the dove's to
mount to Thee!
I lose my foolish hold on life—its passions and its
tears—
How brief the golden extacies of its young careless
years!
I give my heart to earth no more—the grave may
clasp me now:
The winds, whose tone I loved, may play in the dim
cypress-bough,
The birds, the streams be eloquent; yet I shall pass
away,
And in the light of heaven shake off this cumbrous
load of clay—
I will join the host, the loved of earth, and meet each
kindred breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest!

THE COTTON CROP.

On comparing the various accounts from the different parts of this State, we are inclined to the belief that we shall raise about an average crop.—In some parts of the state, and in some spots in almst every section, there has been much well-founded complaint of the injury done by the insects.—Very early in the Spring the leaves were almost consumed by the lice. The thrifty though tender stalk, however, sustained, and at length out grew that injury. Then came the worm which perforated the bolls and caused them to drop.—That this last injury has caused the crop to be much shorter than it would have been there can be no doubt. Where the worm has operated extensively the weed is unusually large and luxuriant, on account of the excess of sap which would have gone into the bolls. On the other hand where the worm has not been, the quantity will be something greater than usual, the stalks being well grown and remarkably well bolled. *Georgi paper.*

'*Federalist and Nullifier.*'—These words occurred so often in the last *Standard* that they rung in our heads a day or two like distant thunder. Our own ideas were not all that jostled into 'pi' by this incessant and incorrigible epithet. A certain regular bred, Standard reading, Van Buren man got 'Federalist and Nullifier' ding donged into his head so bad that he went partially distracted. A neighbor meeting him inquired after his health,—'Federalist and Nullifier,' replied he with a polite inclination of the head. 'Fine day' observed some one else,—'Federalist and Nullifier' replied the unhap-

py man, cutting his eye up towards the clouds.—On being asked at table what dish he would choose, —'Federalist and Nullifier,' was still the reply of the poor monomaniac. If it were possible (which we very much doubt) to substitute a little solid and comprehensible *argument* in place of so much slang and *epithet*, we think it probable the unhappy creature might yet be brought to his senses.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, October 8, 1836.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HUGH L. WHITE Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER Of Virginia.

WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

1*st District*,		ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County,
2*nd*	"	ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3*rd*	"	W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg,
4*th*	"	JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5*th*	"	JOHN L. LESEURE, of Rockingham.
6*th*	"	JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7*th*	"	JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
8*th*	"	JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9*th*	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10*th*	"	WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11*th*	"	WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12*th*	"	JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13*th*	"	J. O'K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
14*th*	"	BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15*th*	"	JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

☞ The Elders of the Presbyterian Church in this Town, have tendered the use of their building to the Internal Improvement Convention, which will meet on next Monday. The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan County will take place in the Court-House, previously to the meeting of the Convention.—*Watch.*

THE DEATH STRUGGLE OF VAN BURENISM IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have seen a copy of a circular, published at the Standard office in Raleigh, and said to have been written by Mr. Ex-Speaker, William *Hungry* Haywood, addressed to the people of North-Carolina, which, if we have not very much mistaken the material of which the people of our State are composed, will consign to an infamous oblivion the author and the cause which he vainly attempts to bolster up;—at least, we are certain this will be the verdict of every unbought, intelligent freeman. The most unblushing misrepresentation of well known facts, the most demagogical and anti-republican appeals to the worst prejudices of the people, and a total disregard of truth, and of common respect for the intelligence of the people make up the whole of this extraordinary production. Not having time this week, however, to take up the pamphlet, and dissect it thoroughly, we give the following extract of a letter in preference to any remarks of our own, and promise in our next, to take up the pamphlet itself. This letter is written by a gentleman well known to the people of North-Carolina, and more especially, Western Carolina, and his views at all times command the highest respect. We had heard, before our friend wrote us that Lincoln, and some of the other western counties, had been overrun and flooded with this vile and disgraceful production; but we hope, for the honor of North Carolina, that her free men, whose ancestors were the first to nerve the arm for that liberty which they now enjoy, will not permit themselves to be deprived of that glorious heritage by such false, undignified, and disingenuous productions as this circular—it is the last gasp of Van Burenism in North Carolina, and let all those who love their native State, and her glorious institutions stand fast, and all will be well. This address can certainly have no effect with the thinking part of our community.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from Ashville, Buncombe Co., dated 24th Sept., 1836.

Have you seen the address of the Van Buren Central Committee, to the people of North Carolina? It is not yet in circulation here, but I have seen one of them. It was brought on here by a traveller, who says he got hold of it in Lincoln County. He says hundred of them were brought up from Raleigh, by a Mr. Ward, Sheriff of that County. I expect the whole Country will be flooded with them, and it becomes you, and the other Whig papers, to expose the falsehoods that abound in the amphlet. I have read it over carefully, and I never before have seen any thing to equal it. The man that would write such a pamphlet, and put it forth, must have great contempt for the intelligence of the people, and rely very much on their ignorance. He sets out with the assertion, that the opposition had nearly involved the Country in a war, (the French war,) and that Genl. Jackson by his virtue, and firmness, had averted it, and preserved peace. I was informed, Mr. Ward says that William Haywood, of Raleigh, is the author. If so, what a miserable demagogue he must be, and how hungry he is for office. I don't know what you, or other men may think, but I would not be the author of that pamphlet, to be elected to any post in the Union. They say, that this Mr. Haywood has his heart fixed on the Senatorial seat, and will quit the State if he don't get elected. I understood that Mr. Ward says, he is a very smart man, but not equal to Ex-Governor Speight. Ward is for Speight, against the world.

I think you will be pleased to hear that the Whig cause is still going ahead in this District. If the people turn out, you may rest assured the Whig Electoral Ticket will get more votes than Dudley did, and Van will receive fewer than Speight did. The only thing to be done is to stir up the people, and bring them out to the polls. Travellers from Tennessee, through here, constantly speak of the great changes going on in Tennessee. By November the old Hickory Tree in that State will be rotted down, it has already cast its leaves, and its trunk is in a state of decay,—while the White Oak is in full bloom, and growing vigour. The Georgians who are here, and some are constantly coming and going from that State, say, that Van Buren has no chance for Georgia. Several of the Union papers are out for White, and prominent Union men are every where declaring for him. I never before had much hopes for Georgia, but I now have no doubt about her. She will go with the other Southern States, and old Virginia, if she sells her birth right like Esau to Van Buren, she must go alone, for she will find no other Southern State willing to go with her in that road of ruin.

You will see that Mr. Haywood has headed his pamphlet "The People against the Bank." Even the Van Buren men who have seen the pamphlet, sneer at this. I think there are various other parts of the address that they don't like. The fact is, the whole production is so demigogical, that the better class every where will be ashamed of it. I am not certain, but that the best thing the Whig papers can do with it, is to publish the whole of it, with a few comments. What a wretched state of things exist, when the leaders of a party find it necessary to put forth such a production as Mr. Haywood's pamphlet is! It contains the last groans of the dying part. By the way, will you believe it, the words *democracy*, and *democratic party* are not to be found in the whole pamphlet. Have they become ashamed of this cant? Well, they may.

NULLIFICATION.

It is really trying to one's temper, to hear the charge made by Editors who profess opposition to the disorganizing, destructive doctrines of the Van Buren party in Maryland, that it is the reappearance of South Carolina Nullification,—that an attempt to overthrow all government and all law, in the States, and return to a state of colonial dependence on the Federal Government is analagous to South Carolina Nullification, the touch-stone of Republicanism! Such a charge is utterly false, and those who make it, are either ignorant of what they write about, or guilty of willful falsehood, which should subject them to the contempt of every honest man. The fact is, the two cases are precisely the reverse in principle—the Maryland Van Buren anarchists advocate an overthrow of all law and State Government, and a return to a state of colonial dependence on the Federal Government,—actual anarchy—while South Carolina advocated the preservation of the rights, laws, and constitution of the States, and the Constitution of the United States, and opposition to the usurpations of the Federal Government. She advocated the right of the people of the states constitutionally to reform the abuse of Government, while the Maryland Van Burenites advocate a resort to violence and a resistance to all constitution and laws. Now, where is the analogy! The old leven of hatred to the great foundation principles of our civil institutions is still in existence; and this itching to throw odium on the true Republican doctrine, now, is the same which was so eager to attach Hartford Convention Federalism to South Carolina in 1832. And when we hear *such* men denouncing the dangerous doctrines of the Maryland anarchists, we are forced to conclude that they do so only because it so *happens* that *their* leaders and their party were not the immediate originators of this rebellion.

Maryland.—The disorganizing and revolutionary measures taken by a desperate minority in the State of Maryland, by which the objects for which the State Government was formed, were thwarted, are fast recoiling upon the heads of their vile perpetrators. And indeed, were there not in the hitherto republican State of Maryland, sufficient of patriotism and the spirit of civil liberty, to rebuke this unblushing and daring attempt to substitute for the forms of Republican Government the willy and wicked corruptions of anarchy—if they have not enough of the spirit of their fathers to stand up in this awful crisis for their dearest rights, we should really begin to tremble for the fate of American liberty. But if we do not mistake the signs of the times very much, this highhanded act of resistance to the Laws and the Constitution of the country has sounded the knell of the corrupt party in Maryland. In the great county of Frederick, where for Electors the Van Buren party carried their whole Ticket, so powerful has been the current of public indignation, that the party have actually been driven from the field, and forced to withdraw their whole ticket, and leave the Whigs to walk over the field. The whole State is now convulsed by an excitement unparalleled in this country, and which bodes any thing but good to the corrupt party who created it.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following startling intelligence in a Baltimore paper. What will not political fanaticism make men do?

The Baltimore Chronicle of Wednesday says: "It was stated, in our paper of yesterday, by a correspondent, that Mr. Richardson, one of the Van Buren candidates for the House of Delegates, in a speech delivered to a large audience, on Monday evening, proclaimed that he is IN FAVOR OF REVOLUTION AND AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Doubting whether such an expression could have been more than the ebullition of the moment, we have taken pains to inform ourselves as to Mr. Richardson's deliberate sentiments upon this subject, and are concerned to say that he openly declares that he adheres to the declaration in his speech. To state this fact, as we are authorized to do, in the most emphatic manner, is, if we are not wofully ignorant of the society in which we live, quite enough. We leave the subject, in all its deep solemnity, to the calm consideration of the voters of Baltimore."

TEXAS.

Return of the Kentucky Volunteers.—Address of Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite.

The recent elections in Texas, have resulted in a change of the principal officers of the Government. Gen. Houston has been chosen President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar, Vice President. We hail these changes as auspicious to the cause of a stable, consistent and efficient Government in Texas. It is notorious that the late principal civil authorities of Texas, embracing the President and his Cabinet had not the confidence of the citizens and especially of the army. This was the main source of the misunderstanding and want of cooperation between the civil and military powers of the country. While this state of things lasted, little progress in establishing wholesome laws, and in confirming their Independence, little to cheer the friends of good government abroad, and elevate the Texian character, could be looked for. On this ground, and on this mainly, without presuming at this distance, to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the late administration of Texas, we hail the change as likely to prove in a high degree beneficial to that country. Whatever may be alledged by the enemies of Gen. Houston in the United States, his elevation to the Presidency, proves that he has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, his *neighbors*, of them who ought to *know* him *best*, of them whom he has led on to victory. To the capacity, the pure patriotism, the lofty disinterestedness of the new Vice President Lamar, all parties we believe, bear an unvarying testimony. We hope and believe a better era has dawned on Texas.

Our readers will recollect, that some of the Kentucky volunteers have returned from Texas, disgusted with the state of things in that country. Col. Wilson and Capt. Postlethwaite who conducted these volunteers out, have published an address which has been extensively circulated in the newspapers, representing the Texians as unworthy the sympathy and assistance of the friends of liberty in the United States, and vindicating their own course in returning. The character of these gentlemen is well vouched for; their statements are plausible—we shall not attempt to discredit them in the smallest degree—and well calculated seriously to damage the cause of Texian Liberty in the opinions of cursory readers. But admitting fully all the facts that Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite have asserted what conclusion do we come to? These gentlemen say that on their arrival in Texas, they were treated with great incivility, and a want of good faith by the civil authorities of the late government, that it was unworthy of confidence, and that the army was disobedient to its orders. The facts alledged by these gentlemen go to prove that the civil power was unworthy of confidence; and it may be confidently demanded whether it were desirable in the peculiar exigencies of Texas, whose very existence depends on the keeping up of the army, that it should obey the orders of a Government unworthy of its confidence? We call on those croakers at Liberty among us, who are chuckling at this state of things in Texas, to mark the result. By the bloodless revolution of the ballot box, this unsound administration is replaced by another, which we are assured has the confidence of the citizens. Will these ill boding owls now dare say that Texians are no better than Mexicans, among whom all changes are effected by the sword, and sealed with blood? Excesses and crimes which we shall not palliate, must necessarily in a country like Texas at this time, pass unpunished.

It will also be seen, that Mexico is straining every nerve for a last effort to recove. Texas; but it will be all in vain.

There has been a debate in the British Commons, about the annexation of Texas to our country. It was all a mere bag of wind, noticeable for its idle blustering, the miserable ignorance of an Ex-Minister to Mexico, and hypocritical canting about Slavery.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

By the last Southern papers, we have fresh accounts from the Florida war, and such accounts as must make the heart of every one sicken within them. It appears that about the 18th ultimo, the house of a Mr. Higginbotham, 7 miles from Jacksonville, Florida, was attacked by a party of Indians, early in the morning,—they made the attack by firing upon a young lady, who went out to get water; they were repulsed, however, without killing any one at this place. After the Indians had been driven off, Mr. Higginbotham repaired post haste to Jacksonville for aid, and a company of 20 mounted men immediately departed in pursuit. At the house of Mr. Higginbotham, they found a sick man and three ladies, one of them the same that was attacked in the morning, with arms in their hands to repel the Indians if they again appeared. The company soon took the trail of the Indians, and about four miles on, came to the house of a Mr. Johns, which was a smoking pile of ruins, and the skeleton of a human being among the mass! At a small distance from the house was also seen a quantity of hair, apparently that of a female! The company then continued on the trail about 7 miles, when they came to the house of a Mr. Sparkman, and to their astonishment, there found the wife of Mr. Johns, with one of her arms split open with a rifle ball, a bullet hole through her neck, and her scalp taken off!!—and she still alive! Mrs. Johns was able to relate to the men the particulars of the attack made upon her and her husband by the Indians—they were about twenty yards from the house when the Indians first appeared and fired upon them, wounding her husband in the breast;—they fled to the house and closed the doors, but the Indians pursued them, burst open the doors, and shot Mr. Johns through the head, who fell in the floor, and his wife fell across his body. In this condition she was taken up and dragged to the door by an Indian, while another fired at her, and shot her through the arm and neck—she fell, and was scalped. Mrs. J. told the men that she was perfectly aware of what they were doing while scalping her—she saw the knife and the whole proceedings. After scalping her and robbing the house, the Indians set fire to it, and one of them applied a torch to Mrs. Johns's clothes, who felt the flames on one of her legs, and as soon as the Indians were gone, yelling and rejoicing at their victory, she caught up a handful of her own clotted blood, and put out the fire on her clothes, crawled up, viewed the mangled body of her husband lying in the floor, lifeless, and made her way out of the house, which was then on fire, and went into an adjoining thicket, where she was picked up the next day by her father-in-law, and carried to the house of Mr. Sparkman. The company here found that they were off the trail of the Indians, and turned another course, found the trail and pursued on for about forty miles, but finally concluded to abandon the pursuit as useless, as the Indians had fled directly to the nation with the greatest speed, carrying with them nine stolen horses, and a *woman's scalp*! Thus it is, that these vile murderous savages lurk in the settlements of Florida until they find a neighborhood defenceless, then rush in and murder them all—men, women and children—the aged and the young, rob and burn houses, and before the few organized troops can be apprized of their depredations, they flee into the strong holds of their nation. It is a desperate and deplorable state of things, and must very soon be remedied, or Florida will be a perfect waste. And where is the American, whose blood does not boil with revenge, at the recital of such scenes as the above, and who would not shoulder his musket to punish their perpetrators!

The Tennessee volunteers, at our latest advices, had reached Florida, but had been unable as yet to afford much protection to the citizens. We look to these brave men to do much to avenge the manifold cruelties, and cold-blooded murders of the Seminoles.

THE HILLSBOROUGH CELEBRATION.

The proceedings of the great Whig celebration at Hillsborough, on the 18th ultimo, being very lengthy, we have made the following extracts, which is all that our limits will permit us to give.

General Edward B. Dudley.—The character of the State is illustrated by its Chief Magistrate elect—who, to the greatest merit, adds a modesty which never proclaims it.

After the expressions of enthusiasm with which this Toast was received, had subsided, Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, being present, rose and said, that he felt called on, in the absence of his friend and fellow townsman, to return acknowledgment for the tribute of respect just shown him. He had known Gen. Dudley from his youth to the present hour, and felt assured North-Carolina could not have elevated to her Chief Magistracy any of her sons more devoted to her interests. Born and raised in the retirement of the country, he was early trained to active business habits, and the close pursuits of industrious life. At an early period he had acquired the confidence of his countrymen, and though opposed to the federal politics of a large majority of them, he was elected a member of the assembly of 1811. During the session of that Assembly, the question was agitated, whether North-Carolina should continue to choose her Electors of President and Vice President by districts, as she had previously done, and thereby diminish her strength in the Electoral college, or make such a change as would throw her whole weight in favor of her favorite candidate. By the alteration adopted by that Assembly, the entire vote of the State was given to James Madison; and *for his support of that measure*, Gen. Dudley was denounced by his *federal* constituents. Soon after the declaration of War, in 1812, though in easy circumstances, and enjoying all the comforts of domestic retirement, his ardent patriotism would not permit him to remain a sluggard in the hour of danger. He volunteered his services to his country, was appointed to a command in the Militia, and continued to serve his country to the end of the War. On the return of peace, he again embarked in the active business of life, and his enterprize and public spirit diffused improvement around him, and furnished bread to many a poor man's family. Again he was called to the councils of his country, and throughout his Legislative career, you have seen him the active friend of Internal Improvements, and zealous in the promotion of the interests of his native State. Such, continued Mr. Meares, is the man you have chosen for your next Governor. Rest assured, that while in the Chair of State, in all the great questions which now agitate this Union, he will be found the true, the loyal North-Carolinian. In conclusion, Mr. Meares offered the following sentiment:

Southern Rights and Southern Principles—We must defend them or give up the ship.

4. *The Honorable Willie P. Mangum.*—The firmness with which he has sustained the cause of Constitutional liberty commands our gratitude and admiration—North Carolina will not desert him who has been true to her best interests.

This Toast was received with loud and enthusiastic applause. After order was restored, Mr. Mangum rose, and in a speech full of eloquence, and abounding in impressive appeals to the judgement and good sense of the people, he enchained their attention for more than an hour. He was frequently interrupted with loud cheering and other expressions of approbation, and appeared throughout to possess a perfect control over the feelings of the large concourse by which he was surrounded.—We never heard a more happy display of oratorical power. We have requested Mr Mangum to furnish us with the substance of his remarks, and hope in a week or two to be enabled to present them to our readers; but those only who heard them delivered, will be able to form a just conception of all their force and beauty. On concluding his speech, Mr. Mangum offered the following sentiment:

The State of North-Carolina—The flag ship of the South—her moto, "*Drapeau sans tache*," [the spotless and snow-white banner.]

Hon. Hugh L. White—The incorruptible, firm, practical Statesman—unseduced by the blandishments, unawed by the denunciations of power—North Carolina will cherish her native son.

The gentlemen who compose the Whig Electoral Ticket of North Carolina—A worthy repository of the important and honorable trust which will doubtless be soon confided to them.

The Whig Press of North Carolina—The vehicle of sound political truth—its conductors merit our gratitude.

Weston R. Gales, Esq., of the Raleigh Register, responded to this toast in a short, but animated and impressive address. In behalf of the Whig Press, he returned thanks for the respectful manner in which the sentiment had been received.

The Bill distributing our Surplus Revenue—Conceived by patriotism, matured by wisdom—Millions intended for corruption, are now by its provisions directed to their legitimate purpose—the good of the people.

By Maj. John Beard, of Rowan: *John C. Calhoun*—the enlightened statesman, the inflexible patriot, the honest man. While Andrew Jackson was a friend to the constitution, he was a friend to Andrew Jacson: who, deserting his old faith, and to gratify a modern Herodias and a miserable sycophant, "threw away a pearl richer than all the tribe."

The Cotton market is very good in the South—it ranges from 15 to 21¾.

We of course have had no returns from the Georgia elections, which took place on Monday last; but the Whig papers of that State appear to be in high spirits. We wish them a signal victory, that we may give our readers more good news.

Cholera in Charleston.—It appears that this dreadful malady is again on the increase in Charleston. The Report of the Board of Health on the 28th September, state 44 new cases as having occurred in the preceding 24 hours; and on the 29th, 39 cases—of the cases on the 28th 9 died, and the 29th 5 deaths occurred.

It is announced in the *Court Journal* (the "Globe") that the President had determined to return to Washington, directly from Wheeling, Va., and not traverse Pennsylvania. Heigh! What now? Gulls are not so plenty in *them* parts as the old Hero expected, we suppose. Pennsylvania upon top of the Tennessee dose was too much.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The following from a New-Orleans paper of the 15th ultimo, is the latest news we have seen from Texas.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 15.

Texas.—By the arrival at the Balize of the Texian armed schooner Terrible, Capt. Allen, in four days, from Galveston, we have received the following: The elections took place on the 1st instant. Gen. Houston had been elected President, and Mr. Lamar Vice President.

Gen. Houston had, on the 29th ult. issued a proclamation from Nacogdoches, declaring that he conceived there was danger of an attack upon that part of the settlements from a combined force of Indians and Mexicans, (he relies on accounts brought him by Cherokees who had returned from Matamoras,) and thereupon he makes a requisition on the militia of four counties for about 200 men, "to sustain the United States troops at Nacogdoches," his own words, till reinforcements could be received from Gen. Gaines.

By a vessel just arrived from Rio Grande we learn that the insurgents who attacked Porto Alego have been repulsed by the troops and citizens who lately embraced the cause of the legal Government at that place. It is said there was great loss of life on both sides.

STILL LATER.

From the New Orleans Bee.

Extract from a private letter to a commercial house in this city.

Vera Cruz, August 27, 1836.

Our vessels of war at sea since a fortnight, to cruise against the Texian pirates. The forced loans of the Government are extorted with great severity now, even from foreigners; ammunition, provisions and clothing have been sent to Matamoras, and 4,000 men are spoken of to join the party stationed there. It seems Government is decided to resume hostilities against Texas, but we think with little chance of success.

Business is extremely dull, and copper money at 20 per cent. discount in Mexico.

Congress has just passed the following law, (25th August:) to prosecute, apprehend, and punish the forgers with the utmost severity; to stop immediately all coinage of copper money; to reduce, annually, one million of the same, with part of the produce of the Patent taxes, and 5 per cent. of import duties.

Postscript.—Since writing the above, we have been put in possession of our files of the *Censor*, published in Vera Cruz, up to the 26th ultimo, inclusively, by which we are furnished with dates from the capital five days more recent than those preceding.

We learn that great preparations are made in Mexico by the Minister of War to equip completely the army of operations against Texas.

News has been received in Mexico, that a pirate was cruising on the coast of California, and that he had taken two prizes. Orders were consequently given to equip and despatch immediately the brigs of war Santa Ana and General Barragan.

It was generally rumored in Mexico that the new commander-in-chief of the army of operations against Texas would be either Don Anastasio Bustamente or General Bravo. The former has the best prospect of being named.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—A very material error occurred in the outer form of our paper, which was not discovered until just as our inside form was going to press. It is in the second letter of friend Spriggins, which should read at the head—"To the President in Alabama," instead of—"To the President of Alabama."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer announced, after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, that he could'nt swallow Col. Johnson. We rather think, from appearances, that you can get him down now, Mr. Ritchie; can't you? Suppose you try. Open your mouth. Open it wider! Wider still! Lord what a hole! Now take a big gulph! One more!! Ah, there he goes, wool and all!!!—*Louisville Journal.*

A husband complained of his wife before a magistrate for assault and battery, and it appeard on evidence that he had pushed the door against her and she in turn had pushed it against him, whereupon the council for the defendant said that he could see no impropriety in a husband and wife *a-doring* each other.

The Boston papers state that the frost on Monday night, the 5th ult., finished off the growing crops in that state, and in fact all New England. The thermometer on Tuesday morning stood at 37 to 38 or only five or six degrees above freezing, and in low grounds, ice was made of considerable thickness.

If we had some of their *frost*, and they some of our *heat*—both of us would no doubt be pleased with the change.

Sheep in Pennsylvania.—According to the census of 1810, the whole number of sheep in Pennsylvania amounted to 61,824. Of this number 47,294 belong to Washington county. At the present time, the stock in Washington county exceeds 700,000, nearly all of the most approved breed, producing on an average 2¾ lbs. wool each, or a total of 1,925,000 lbs.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the sap laden elm bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Lancaster, S. C., on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thornwell, Mr. ALEXANDER BILES, of Salisbury to Miss HANNAH J., daughter of the late John Kingsberry, Esq.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, Mr. HAMILTON M. WRIGHT, of New Orleans, to Miss AMELIA ANN, daughter of Capt. John Williams, late of Petersburg, Va.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ult., Miss HARRIET TARREY, niece of Mrs. Matthieu, of this Town. She was a most lovely and amiable young lady, refined and accomplished.

Look Here!!

NEW GOODS,

All very Cheap.

WILLIAM MURPHY

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large and handsome stock of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

The above Goods having been purchased in New-York and Philadelphia, entirely for cash, and from the very latest importations, will be sold for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers, as low as any goods can be sold in this section of country.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

Queens-ware & Groceries.

His friends and the public are invited to call and see, and judge for themselves.

☞ *All kinds of country produce bought at the highest market price.*

My friends will receive my grateful thanks for past favours, and may rest assured that no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of those favours.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. 4p.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. t—f

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

Raleigh, September 1, 1836

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

$5,000 FOR $4!

NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE LOTTERY

To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System,

At Greensborough, N. C. on 29th Oct.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS.
1 Prize of	3,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,000	do.
10 Prizes of	1,000	do.
10 Prizes of	500	do.
10 Prizes of	400	do.
10 Prizes of	500	do.
10 Prizes of	200	do.

Besides many of $100 $50, &c.

☞ **Amounting in all to $180,000.** ☜

Whole Tickets	4 dollars
Halves	2 dollars
Quarters	1 dollar.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the gratest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS,

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Three Negroes for Sale!

THE Subscriber will expose at public sale, on Monday the 3rd of October next, at the house of Samuel Rose, (Lunatic) one mile nor h of Stirewalt's Mill,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,

about 30 years of age, and her two CHILDREN, one about five years old, and the other about three. And also at the same time and place will be sold,

One HORSE, a brass mantle-piece CLOCK, and some WHEAT,

and various other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given, bond and security required.

JOHN STILL. Jr., Guardian.

Catharus county, Sep. 10, 1836.—ts

Who will go to Texas?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincolnton, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Major-General Hunt, an agent in the Western Counties of North Carolina, to receive and enroll **Volunteer Emigrants for Texas,** and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of Texas.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Brig. Gen. of the Texian Army.

Lincolnton, Sept. 3, 1836.

Cotton Gins!

Samuel Fraley

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Steel and Iron-Plate **Cotton Gins,** containing from **thirty** to **fifty Saws,** which he will *Warrant* to perform as well as any in the State.

He will also keep for sale Gin Saws of Steel or Iron-Plate, of good material and workmanship.

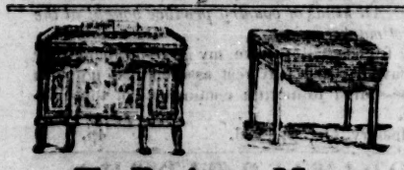
All persons wishing work done in the above line, are invited to call at his Manufactory in Salisbury, North Carolina.

Orders from a distance shall be faithfully and punctually filled at the most reasonable prices.

N. B. Persons having repairing to be done in the above line, are requested to send it in in due time.

S. FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C., July 30, 1836. 3m



To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN," thankful to a generous Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising, Job Printing, and the sale of Blanks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Counties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

JOB PRINTING,

such as

Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by mail, will have them as promptly and correctly attended to as if they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks [July 9.

☞ NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public in general that there is no co-partership existing between the subscribers at this time, nor has there been since the first day of January last. H. W. CONNER.
R. W. LONG.

June 25, 1836. t—f

NOTICE.

THERE will be application made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to erect a new County out of a part of Rowan, that part lying on the Forks of the Yadkin.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 3, 1836.

Louisville, Cincinatti, & Charleston Rail-Road.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

We have received a commission from his Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina, in compliance with an Act of the last General Assembly, incorporating the Cincinatti, Charleston, and Louisville Rail-Road company, to open Books for subscriptions of stock on Monday the 17th day of October next—for 60,000 shares only, the shares $100 each.

Every farmer should subscribe for one or more shares, and all who can afford it, should subscribe liberally. Only $5 is to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing and this will be returned if there are not 40,000 shares subscribed in all the States of South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. After paying the first $5 on each share, no more will be required unless 40,000 shares are taken, and if the plan succeeds then payments are to be made only in such small sums and at long intervals that no subscriber can be put to any inconvenience in making his payments. Before the whole amount can be called for a part of the Road perhaps into this State will be made of which every one will feel the benefits, every man will be able to get his produce to market and procure his supplies, cheaper and quicker than at present, as only 35 cents per 100 pounds can be charged per 100 miles—this is the highest price the company can charge.

The money subscribed will be spent at home; there will be an increased demand for all kinds of labour, with good wages, and markets almost at our doors; lands will rise in value, towns will spring up along the Road, and the whole country be enriched. The Union of the South and West will add to the wealth of the whole country. Cotton cannot be raised much higher up than Lincoln county, which will command a good price, in the States of Kentucky and Ohio if it should not in Charleston. It will form a band of Union which will give safety to property and security to our institutions and perpetuate our happy form of Government.

Let the people remember this may be the last and only opportunity they may have to get shares. Any man has now a fair chance to fare equally in all the benefits and profits of the company; if they neglect this opportunity, they may never be able to procure stock on the same advantageous terms. Any subscriber if he chooses to forfeit his first payment, may give up his subscriptions. The risk of loss is very small, while the gain may be very great; by advancing $100 a man will secure to himself the privilege of securing 20 shares in the company, which may eventually enable him to realize a clear profit of perhaps a thousand dollars or more

We respectfully call on you fellow-citizens to come forward and take shares in a scheme which will make your State great and prosperous and enrich your children; let no man who loves his State and wishes to promote his own and his children's interest fail to enroll his name on the list of supporters to this great patriotic work which will hand down their names to ages unborn. The Books will be kept open for sixty days,

MICHAEL HOKE,
J. A. RAMSOUR,
D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1836.

$100 Reward!

STOLEN OR RUNAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 28th August, a negro man named JACOB. Said negro is about 6 feet high, and about 23 years old. I have no doubt he has made for Georgia, as he stated that he had been persuaded to go there, and intended doing so.

I will pay one hundred dollars for the delivery of said boy to me, at Sandy Grove, Chatham county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again. ALSON GRAY.

Sandy Grove, Chatham co., Oct. 1, 1836—6t.

☞ The Augusta, Ga. Sentinel will publish the above advertisement 3 times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Sandy Grove, Chatham co., N. C., for payment. A. H.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benam in Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

FIVE CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th ultimo, a bound girl, by the name of TEANY PARMER. Said girl is about 15 years old, upwards of four feet high, well built, has light hair and gray eyes. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said girl to me, but will pay no expenses. I forewarn all persons not to trade with or harbor the said girl, as I will enforce the law strictly against all trespassers. LEVI GOODMAN.

Rowan co., Oct. 1, 1836.—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscribers having taken out special letters of Administration on the Estate of Fielding Slater, dec., will proceed to sell at his late residence all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of the dec., on the 20th Oct. next. Terms of sale, 12 Months credit. THOMAS CRAIGE, } Admrs.
BURTON CRAIGE, }

Salisbury, Sept. 29, 1836.

Rail-Road Notice.

WE hereby invite the attendance of Delegates from the several counties, interested in the subject to be brought before the People of Rowan county, on the 10th day of October next, to assist our citizens in coming to a safe and intelligent conclusion on the matters then to be acted on.

JOHN GILES,
H. C. JONES,
B. CRAIGE,
C. FISHER,

August 30, 1836.

Mrs. Hutchison's

SEMINARY,

WILL be reopened in Salisbury, on the first Monday of October, when she will, by leave of Providence, make it her principal business to promote the improvement of all the pupils committed to her care. Having, during the present summer, had a renewed opportunity to observe the progress of education at the North, she pledges herself to the public to conduct her School, (whether it regards its government or tuition) upon the most approved system—and to spare no pains to make the Salisbury Seminary, as a place of instruction for females, equal to similar institutions in any portion of the United States.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS:

Comprising—Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, History, Composition, Geometry, Algebra, &c. &c. &c., per session, $15 50

SECOND CLASS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, per session, $10 50

EXTRA BRANCHES:

Music, per session, Professor's charge	
French Language, per session,	10
Drawing and Painting, do.,	8
Embroidering, lace and ornamental work in silk and worsted of the neatest and most beautiful patterns, do.,	5

Parents are respectfully solicited to dress their daughters with plainness, and to direct what Church they wish them to attend.

N. B. Miss HERMANCE from the vicinity of Albany will assist Mrs. Hutchison.

September 17, 1836. tf

House and Lots

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling her HOUSE AND LOTS in the town of Salisbury. The property lies on main-street, North of the Court-house, on the corner of the third square, and embraces two first rate Lots under good improvement, on which is a Dwellinghouse, Smokehouse, Stables, &c. and an excellent Garden. Being desirous of removing to the West, the undersigned will sell the above property on very moderate terms.—Terms, Cash. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to Mr. Samuel Reevs, who is authorized to make sale.

ELIZABETH FROHOCK.

September 3, 1836. —tf—

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having **Negroes** for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

Blanks--Blanks!

A SUPPLY of the following BLANKS is kept constantly on hand and for sale at This Office; and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly when called for:

Marriage Licences;

Constables' Warrants; do. Executions; Casas, and Casa Conds; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sherriff's Deeds.

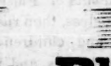
Superior Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Juror Tickets; Letter of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Administration Bonds; Venditioni Exponas; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Scire Facias against Execution; Injunctions to stay Proceedings; Guardian Bonds; Prosecution Bonds; Constables' Bonds; Bastardy Bonds; Apprentice Indentures; Writs of Attachment; Writs of Ejectment; Entry Takers' Warrants, (for entering vacant land); Bail Bonds; Jury Presentments; Commissions to take Depositions, NOTES OF HAND, &c. with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.

Salisbury, August, 1836.

ADJOURNED



RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE meeting which was held at Salisbury on the 4th of July last, having resolved that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan, shall take place at Salisbury, on 10th of October next; it is earnestly hoped that all those who have the least regard for their posterity, or that of the community in which they live, will give their prompt attention to the subject, and come to the rescue of the State from the charge of proverbial indifference to public matters.—Matters of great interest and importance will then be acted on, and a full attendance is therefore requested. (Signed)

ABEL G AHAM, Chr'n.

JOHN F. MCCORKLE, Sec,ry.

Wrapping Paper

For Sale at THIS OFFICE.

New and Fashionable Assortment of JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of **Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.**

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gold Lever Watches.
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, Seals, and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter-knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C, May 14, 1836. 6m

CHEROKEE LANDS.

ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the town of Franklin, Macon county, North Carolina, a **PUBLIC SALE** will commence and be kept open for the space of one week and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the Lands, which have been surveyed and remain unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians *previous to* 1820. The Sale will be conducted by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

July 23, 1836. 3m

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly an unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

THE TEXIAN STAR, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Were it left for me to decide, whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BELIEVING that the establishment of a press within the jurisdiction of TEXAS, would be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of independence, and being anxious to have a medium through which to communicate with the citizens of the United States, and funds being necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a press, those who may contribute but 25 cents, would aid in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty. A contribution of $5 will ensure the paper for one year, which will be published weekly or semi-weekly, as the amount of patronage shall determine. The columns of the STAR will contain accurate geographical and topographical information of the country, manners, customs, &c. of the republic of Texas and the adjacent states, and also of the different tribes of Indians—most or all of which information will be valuable to the citizens of the United States. In addition to which, it will detail the movements of the armies, and of the different battles; furnish a correct list of killed and wounded, together with the most important incidents which may occur; and those who distinguish themselves, shall receive in addition to the applause of the present generation, a more lasting memento through the Star, which, it will be the endeavor of the proprietor, to make worthy the title of History's text-book.

Major-General M. HUNT, being fully satisfied with the integrity of the publisher, and being solicitous for the success of the enterprise, has consented to lend his aid to the furtherance of the object. Those who may wish to contribute, can do so, personally, or by mail, post paid, to Gen. Hunt, or any one of the leaders of emigrants under his command, who are authorised to receipt for the same; or when money is raised, by contribution or subscription of one or more, it may be placed in the deposite banks, at the following places, subject to the order of Gen. Hunt, or one of his authorized officers, to wit: Charleston, Norfolk, New York, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and New Orleans.

If a sufficient number of subscribers should not be obtained, (of which there is little doubt,) the money will be appropriated in the same manner as other donations, but subject to withdrawal by the donors.

The Star will be edited by an association of gentlemen, competent to the task.

Persons will be particular in writing their names and that of their post office, legibly, so that no mistake shall occur.

Since the prospectus of the "Texian Star" was first issued, the subscriber has received encouragement sufficient to ensure its publication. The first Number, it is expected, will be issued, before active hostilities shall have again commenced.

W. M. SAVAGE, Proprietor and Publisher.

P. S.—Remittances made (post paid,) to the subscriber, will be attended to, prior to the 15th September, or as above directed, previous to that date.

Oxford, Sept. 3, 1836. W. M. S.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale!

I NOW offer for sale my Tract of Land lying on the North Yadkin, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, containing about

426 ACRES.

There is a good TAN-YARD, and also a Dwelling House, with all the necessary buildings for a farmer—and all in good repair. This is a fine stand for a

store-House, and House of Entertainment.

The situation is healthy—*Water good.* Any person who may wish to purchase this plantation would do well to examine the same, and in so doing inducements sufficient will be offered to prompt any one to purchase. Col. Caswell Harbin, of Mocksville, will act as my agent in the sale of the above property, who is authorised to give title upon the purchaser complying with the terms.

JAMES M'COMBS.

September 17, 1836. 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

NOTICE.

LOST or taken from the mail, halves of the following bills on the Bank of the United States, viz: One bill No. 2,917, letter I, for $100, N. Biddle, president, payable at New Orleans, dated 8th January, 1828; One do. No. 845, letter E, for $100, N. Biddle, president, payable at Charleston, South Carolina, dated 2nd July, 1825; One do. No. 545, letter R, for $50, N. Biddle, president, payable at Washington, dated 30th May, 1828.

Halves of the above bills were mailed at Mount Mourne, North Carolina, on the 18th December, 1835, and directed to Messrs. Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia, Penn. Information with respect to or delivery of the said halves of bills, shall be liberally rewarded by the subscriber at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, North Carolina.

RUFUS REID.

July 2, 1836. —3m—

Wanted,

ONE or two good *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,* who can come well recommended.—To such, constant employment and good wages will be given, by application to the subscribers at Mocksville. MERONEYS & BAILEY.

May 7, 1836. t—f

$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery to me, in St. Francis county, Arkansas, of JOHN HILL alias NIXON CURRY, who was condemned to be hanged in Iredell county, North Carolina, for Negro Stealing and Murder. Said Curry made his escape from North Carolina about fourteen years ago, and a few weeks since was taken up and identified to be Nixon Curry and committed to custody, and on the 23rd inst. mad his escape. Said John Hill alias Nixon Curry is six feet high, has blue eyes, sandy hair and will weigh upwards of two hundred pounds when in good health. He was shot about three months ago, the ball entered the right breast just above the nipple and came out near the point of the shoulder blade. He is a gambler and a drunkard, plays the fiddle and is fond of joking and makes a great many shrewd remarks; is good company and a pretty smart man. He has lived in this county twelve or thirteen years and has been elected to the legislature twice during his residence here.

THOS. J. CURL,
Sheriff of St. Francis county, A. T.

June 29, 1836.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALUISBRY.....October 5, 1836.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	75
Brandy, apple,	28 a 30	Nails,	9 a 12
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	20 a 22
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	5 a 8
Cotton, in seed,	a 350	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
clean,	12 a 15	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	115 a 125
Corn,	37½ a 40	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	7 0 a 800	Wheat, (bushel)	a 125
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....September 29.

Bacon,	12½ a 13	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	10¾ a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	14½ a 16	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt,	60 a 80
Flaxseed,	a 125	Wheat,	125 a 130
Flour,	8¼ a 8¾	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	a 45	Wool,	16 a 17½

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) September 27, 1836.

Bacon,	14 a 15	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	20 a 18	Sugar, brown	12½ a 15
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	18 a 19½	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, per sack,	3 00
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	75
Flour, country,	800 a 900	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 30
do. northern,	000 a 900	Bale Rope,	12 a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	45 a 55	Whiskey,	40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw

Checks on New-York,	$100	
For sums under	$100	1 00
For sums of and over	100	1 pr. ct.
Checks on Charleston, Columbia, and Fayetteville, for sums under	$200	50 cts.
" " of	$200	½ pr. ct.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....September 24, 1836.

Bacon,	13 a 16	Lard,	14 a 18
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87½	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel,	850 a 900
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 275
Butter,	25 a 30	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	12½ a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	a950 1000	Teas,	112 a 150
Iron,	6	Whiskey,	45 a 50